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TUESDAY.....AUGUST 6, 1861.

State Arms.

We learn from an authoritative source that all the arms under the control of the Military Board have been distributed, therefore no further application for arms need be made to them.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, Certain arms belonging to the State of Kentucky, intended for distribution to Home Guards in counties of the First and Second Districts, under an allotment made by the Military Board, were lately seized by lawless persons and taken away from their place of deposit in Mayfield; and it being reported to me that a portion of said arms have been distributed among individuals in Fulton county contrary to law and the authority of the Military Board; and said Military Board having passed the following order—

MILITARY BOARD, Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1861.

On motion of Gen. Duffie,
Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to take such steps as he may think best calculated for the recovery of the public arms forcibly taken from Mayfield and carried to Fulton county. A copy—attest.
P. SWICKERT.

Now, therefore, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do now issue this my proclamation, commanding every citizen, or other person, within the jurisdiction of this State, having in his possession any arms or munitions thus unlawfully seized as above stated, forthwith to deliver up the same to the judge of the county court of the county in which he resides, to be returned by said judge to the State Arsenal at Frankfort; and I make this appeal to the loyalty of such citizens in good faith, believing that they will promptly manifest such a signal proof of their fidelity to the laws and authorities of the State; at the same time warning all concerned, that if this order be not promptly obeyed, my duty will require the most rigorous enforcement of the laws against all disobedient offenders.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN,
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

To the Judges of the County Courts of Kentucky.

In pursuance of an order of the Military Board, it is my duty to call in all Arms, Equipments, and Munitions belonging to the State now in the hands of lawfully organized Military Companies. You are hereby instructed to make diligent inquiry throughout your county, and recover the Arms, &c., belonging to disbanded Companies, and forthwith return the same to the State Arsenal, directed to the Quarter-master General. The necessary expenses of transportation will be paid hereon the presentation of proper vouchers.

B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
FRANKFORT, August 3, 1861.

Progress of Tyranny.

Edward Bates, Attorney General of Abe Lincoln, the Usurper, has written and published an opinion, asserting that the President has the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, without authority of Congress, and that the President is not amenable to the courts for his acts in so doing. This opinion of Bates, conceding its any validity, upsets the whole philosophy of English and American law, overthrows the Constitution, sets aside Congress, tramples the Supreme Court under foot, and installs the President as a dictator, answerable to no tribunal but his own will. Such a jumble of ideas and such a shambling, loose, and unscrupulous presentation of them, we have never seen in any document purporting to treat of grave questions of State. The opinion will be received with scorn by the legal profession and by all intelligent citizens who understood the theory of human rights and the safeguards necessary for their protection. It is an opinion which only an obsequious minion would render in obedience to the demand of a tyrant, and which even a crown lawyer would have hesitated to file in the Court of Judge Jeffries. But men are alike in all ages and under all forms of government. England had her Stuarts, her Laudes, her Jeffries; we have our Lincolns, our Bates, and others, of the same sort.

The Seized Guns.

The Yeoman of this morning contains the proclamation of the Governor, requiring the restoration to the State authorities of the guns unlawfully seized at Mayfield, and a portion of which were carried into Fulton county.

In relation to that portion of the arms thus unlawfully seized, which were carried into Tennessee, we are happy to say that the authorities of that State have sent them back precisely to the point whence they entered that State, and they are now completely in the control of the Kentucky authorities. This will obviate the mission of Col. Wood, accredited by the Governor to demand the restoration of the guns by the State of Tennessee. But the Governor has also appointed an additional agent to enforce by legal means the return of the arms to the State Arsenal. Whatever else may besid, the Governor's of Kentucky and Tennessee have performed their duties promptly and efficiently.

We learn nothing in regard to the State arms unlawfully seized at Newport by the Abolitionists there; but we trust the action of the Governor will vindicate the majesty of the law upon all the offenders as well at Newport as at Mayfield.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

Characteristic Yankee Policy.

The New York Herald of July 31, propounds a scheme for the subjugation of the South which we copy below. Prior to the present war, the Herald, of all northern papers, was most conspicuous in professed opposition to abolitionism. Indeed it was regarded as an ultra southern organ. But now read the programme by which it proposes to subjugate the South. It matters not to say the programme is impracticable and ridiculous. That is very true. But it is worth our noting for the animus which it develops. It is characteristic of the northern mind, furnishing signal evidence of its meanness, malice, perfidy, and treachery. It is just worthy of Yankeeism to think of confiscating slave property, selling slaves to "poor whites" at \$25 each, and thus paying out of others' earnings, the dishonest debts their profligate policy has created—that is Yankee all over. It is not possible to maintain any kind of alliance with a perfidious people. No pledges, no oaths, no laws, can bind them. They will trample constitution, government, Union, and every thing in the dust, to gratify their fanaticism and avarice.

How to End the War by Next May.

Congress has voted 500,000 men and \$500,000,000 to carry on the war in which the government is embarked to put down the great rebellion. There is nothing left for us but to go through it; but the question is, how it can be carried to a speedy termination for a long, languishing war would be destructive to every interest. The plan, then, is to raise 500,000 men instead of 500,000, and to raise a loan of \$500,000,000 instead of \$500,000,000. The deficit at Ball Run will make the war cost us \$100,000,000 more than would have been necessary had not that foolish advance on Richmond been made. Under the organizing mind of McClellan, let the 600,000 men be sent to some twenty or thirty camps of instruction, and, after being duly drilled and formed into corps under the best officers, let 200,000 be placed on the line of the Potomac by next October, and then let 200,000 be sent down the Mississippi, capturing all the cities on its banks, including New Orleans. Then let 200,000 more be sent by sea to operate in sundry columns from the Atlantic coast, capturing Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and Pensacola. As nearly the whole fighting element of the South is now in Virginia, the cotton States would be rapidly conquered; for the rebel army between Richmond and Washington could not go to their relief, with 200,000 Union troops in their rear, on the banks of the Potomac, ready to march after them, taking Richmond on the way.

As the slaves are mostly to be found in the cotton States, these contraband goods would become spoils of war, together with all the real and personal estate of the secessionists, in pursuance of the act recently introduced into Congress confiscating all the property of the rebels, houses, lands, houses, and negroes. The slaveholders in the rebel States number about 300,000. Their slaves number about 3,000,000. There are about 750,000 poor whites, heads of families, in those States, who have no slaves and no interest in slavery. Let the slaves be sold to them at \$25 per head, the price of a live Yankee caught at sea by the privateers of Jefferson Davis—the terms to be either cash or credit to be redeemed in cotton. This sale would at once create a majority of Union men throughout the South, while it would realize a sum of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would pay the expenses of the war. Then the cotton of the present slaveholders, which will be found accumulated at the seaports and other points, must also be seized and sold to England and France. The proceeds of this sale would give us a handsome profit on the war, filling the treasury and saving our government the necessity of taxation by revenue, or in any other shape, for years to come. This would be the best-fitted peace established, and the Union restored. And all this may be done before the first of May, 1862. If it be not done, it will only be because we have not the right kind of men to carry out the plan or to carry out the programme.

Death of Thompson B. Flournoy.

We are grieved to announce the death of this gallant native Kentuckian, long a resident of Arkansas. He died of fever, at Louisville, and was interred in his family vault at the Frankfort Cemetery on Saturday last. He was a gentleman of prominence in Arkansas, was the first President of the Charleston Convention which nominated Douglas for President. Since our national troubles, he bore a high commission in the Confederate army; and we have been told that his illness was brought on by his great activity of body and mind in the service.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The American publishers have laid upon our table the July number of this able and interesting quarterly magazine. The present is a favorable time to commence new subscriptions. The new volumes of four reviews and Blackwood's Magazine commence with the July number.

Remittances should always be addressed to the publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold street, New York.

"The Union—It Must Be Preserved."

This motto, attributed to Gen. Jackson, is worthy of its distinguished origin, and of all the remembrance and repetition it enjoys.

But those words were only a part and the beginning of the entire sentence. That sentence, as a whole, and the noble and patriotic sentiment which it embodies—identical with that now held by those who discountenance and condemn Lincoln's war policy—ought to be kept constantly in mind by every political admirer of the Old Hero of the Hermitage.

The following are the words used by Jackson in connection with the foregoing motto. After uttering the Democratic sentiment, "The Union—It must be preserved," he added:

"But the Constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundation must be laid in the affections of the people—in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property in every quarter of the country, and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other."

"We are informed by pretty good authority, that the Abolition party in power in this State have become so alarmed at the active movements of the old line Democrats, and the reaction of the people in such bodies who have heretofore acted with them as a party, that they have prevailed on their leader to have two regiments armed and equipped to preserve order in this State if any very general outbreak be attempted during the war. We predict now that any such proceedings as this will lead to an immediate uprising of the people. If it is attempted here, it will be at tempted in other free States."

Courier (N. H.) Dec.

Change of Public Sentiment in the Northern and Eastern States—New Jersey Speaks.

The following resolutions adopted by a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Bergen county, New Jersey, were published in the correspondence of the N. Y. World:

Resolved, That the citizens of the State of New Jersey, as sovereigns always faithful to the compact which she entered into with the other States, her peers, and which has always strictly sustained the Constitution, we are loyal to the General Government to the full extent of its limited and specified powers, and devoted to that Union which was founded on the consent of its creators, and ratified by the several States, its members.

Resolved, That loyalty to the Union is only compatible with strict fidelity to the Constitution, and that those who violate the provisions of the latter, even under the hypocritical pretense of preserving the former, are enemies to be confronted, resisted by freemen.

Resolved, That we firmly protest against the attempt made, under color of the tyrant's excuse, "NECESSITY," to consolidate this government, to reduce the rights of States to subjugation, and to rob free white citizens, for whom this government was formed, of their constitutional rights and privileges.

Resolved, That this Union being based on the consent of the people, and the good will of the people, cannot be preserved by the bayonet and the sword of the soldier, and that the result of continued civil war can only be the permanent dissolution of a Union which, up to this period, was a blessing to the people, and which would continue to be so through all time, if administered according to its true spirit and intent.

Resolved, That we charge the awful responsibility for the pending CIVIL WAR, for all its sacrifices of valuable lives, its lavish waste of treasure, and the deadly blow it has struck at our prospects as a people, upon the agitators in the Northern States, who, through the press and in popular assemblages, and most of all, from a prostituted pulpit, have excited themselves to educate a generation to hate the South, and who are today gloating over the spectacle of Americans bound on to slaughter their brethren North and South by the very parties who are witnesses of the contest, but too cowardly to participate in it, have been the transgressors of the bonds of the Union, and that upon the heads of the anti-slavery fanatics and demagogues of the North who are playing into the hands of traitors and desperadoes, men in the South, the crimes of fratricide, bloodshed and treason, against the liberties of the people and the union of the States.

Resolved, That the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus by irresponsible soldiery, through the orders of the executive; the seizure of respectful petitions without color of law, by the police of New York; the unlawful increase of the standing army; the stoppage of newspaper presses in Missouri; the incarceration of citizens without warrant, and the systematic attempts made to suppress free speech by the tools of the President, meet our severest condemnation, and cannot be excused by the passage of laws which are themselves equally unconstitutional, and therefore void and of no effect.

Resolved, That the whole course of the executive, and of the Congress of the United States at his instance, betrays a settled purpose to destroy the rights of States and individuals; a power to crush; and valuing the freedom bequeathed us by our fathers, we are prepared to resist usurped power in every legal and rightful way that our determined hatred to tyranny may suggest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. George T. Clark, the representative in Congress from this district, and that he be requested to use every means to stay the progress of this fratricidal war, and by a return to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to preserve the Union of the States, and give it due force, efficiency, and stability.

The Reported Battle at Springfield, Missouri—A Disclosure—The Facts Suppressed.

We call the attention of our readers to the subjoined extract from the St. Louis Democrat, of Friday, the 2d inst. It will be seen that the battle is merely incidentally alluded to in the article from that paper, no details, or dates given, a mere passing notice. The Democrat is the especial organ and Blair mouth-piece of the Lincoln Government, and all the dispatches sent over the wires come through that office, from this theatre. A gentleman who arrived in this city Friday morning, from St. Louis, says that city was in a state of commotion on the 2d inst. in this district, and that he is requested to use every means to stay the progress of this fratricidal war, and by a return to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, to preserve the Union of the States, and give it due force, efficiency, and stability.

Yesterday evening Col. Solomon's regiment and part of Col. Sigel's command arrived from the camp of Gen. Lyon at Springfield. They left that place on Monday last, and performed the march to Springfield in three days. To-morrow the remainder of Col. Sigel's regiment will probably arrive, also two Iowa regiments under Col. Bates. They will be disbanded there, their three months being up, but nearly all of the two former will re-enlist for the war and reorganization. They report all quiet at Springfield when they left, and no apprehensions of an attack by Jackson.

Jackson's forces are reported as follows: Under General Parsons, 2,500 men; under Rains, 2,000; under McCullough, Arkansas troops 2,500. In all, about 7,000. McCullough's troops are tolerably well armed. In one of his regiments there are nearly three hundred negro slaves, doing military duty, and for whose services the Rebels promise to pay. The State rebels are very poorly armed. The country which they have traversed has been entirely laid waste. All the stock and grain have been seized. Hundreds of families have deserted their homes, and are trying to leave the State. Many of them are camped round Gen. Lyon's camp in rude tents, where they stay for protection.

Hundreds are daily coming in from Arkansas and Texas, driven out by the Rebels. They represent that if the Federal Government would send a force and arms to arm the people, more than one half in both States would fight for the Union.

The report of the killed on the Rebel side has been greatly understated by false representations. The people in the neighborhood affirm that there were at least one thousand killed and wounded. Several trophies of the battle were brought up by the troops—several secession flags, and a Rebel Captain's uniform—and several bars of iron fired from Jackson's cannon. They fired also, four and eight pound weights, and all sorts of slugs, &c.

GEN. BUCKNER.—An idle report that Gen. Buckner has been offered and intends accepting a command in the federal army has gained currency in portions of the State where it is used to the prejudice of that distinguished gentleman.

We have reasons to believe that General Buckner was offered an honorable and responsible position in the Federal army and that its acceptance was pressed upon him by his old companions in arms; but, be that as it may, we know he has not accepted, and unless such an acceptance, this will lead to an immediate uprising of the people. If it is attempted here, it will be at tempted in other free States.

Louisville Courier, August 3.

The following resolutions were offered in the House on the 15th:

CENSURE OF THE PRESIDENT.
Mr. Vallandigham. I offer the following resolutions, and move they be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress alone the power to raise and support armies, and to provide and maintain a navy; and therefore the President, in the proclamation of May 3, 1861, and the orders and action, by this authority, of the war and navy departments, increasing the army and navy, and calling for and accepting the services of volunteers for three years without warrant of law, usurped powers belonging solely to Congress, and so violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That the right to declare a blockade against an independent power, a belligerent right, depending upon the existence of a state of war, and that as Congress, and Congress alone, have the power to declare or recognize the existence of a war, the President has no right to order a blockade until after Congress shall have declared or recognized war with the power whose ports are to be blockaded; and further, that Congress alone can abolish or shut up the ports of entry of any States within the Union; and that, therefore the President, in blockading and shutting up the ports of entry of certain of the States of the Union, without the authority of Congress, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That Congress alone have the constitutional power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; and that until the writ has been suspended by act of Congress, it is the duty of the President, and all other officers, civil and military, to obey it; and that therefore the President, in suspending said writ himself, or attempting to authorize certain military officers to suspend it, or to disobey it, or in sustaining them in disobedience to it, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That by the Constitution "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law;" and that in ordinary the drawing from the treasury of money unappropriated or appropriations for one purpose, and applying the same to purposes for which no appropriations had been made by law, the President violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That the search of certain telegraph offices in the month of May last by officers and agents of the Executive, without search warrant upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly detaching the wires to be searched, and the things to be seized, and the seizure of papers and dispatches in said offices, was a violation of the constitutional right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures; and that the President, in ordering said search and seizures, violated the Constitution.

Resolved, That neither Congress, nor the President, nor the judiciary, have any constitutional power to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press; and that the suspension of newspaper presses by military authority, and the arrest of citizens by military or civil authority, for the expression of speech, or through the press, of opinions upon political subjects, or subjects of any kind, is a violation of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the arrest without civil process of persons not subject to the rules and articles of war, nor in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, by soldiers in the service of the United States, is a breach of the Constitution, and a violation of the constitutional liberty of the person.

Resolved, I move that these resolutions be laid upon the table.
Mr. Vallandigham. I only desire that the resolutions may be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. I demand the yeas and nays on the motion to lay upon the table.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The resolutions were then laid upon the table.

[From the Covington Journal.]

A Card.

HEADQUARTERS MAHERIA GUARDS,
CAMP ROOSE, TEXAS, July 25, 1861.
We, the undersigned, citizens and soldiers of the Confederate States of America, having learned from private sources, as well as through the public prints, that the condition and affairs of our camp, and our conditions individually, have been grossly misrepresented at the homes from whence we came, feel it to be our duty to ourselves and the cause we have espoused, to refute the slanders thus perpetrated by persons well known to us and to the community in which they live, and make this statement.

First, We have good tents and blankets, and receive an abundance of good viands, such as mutton could grumble at. The following is a list of the rations we receive: Fresh beef, bacon, salt pork, flour, bread, rice, beans, sugar, coffee, vinegar, and salt. This is good and substantial living, and far better than those who circulate these false reports are worthy of.

Secondly, Those who left here dissatisfied did not come with any serious or fixed intention of staying.

Thirdly, We are well satisfied with our situation here. (All the dissatisfied ones having returned home, where we hope they will remain,) and would not return to Kentucky under any circumstances until Lincoln's Northern hordes have been completely routed and driven from Southern soil.

We say to our friends in Kentucky, do not fear for our welfare—we are well cared for in every particular, and are perfectly satisfied. Our duties are as light as they could be in order to prepare us efficient soldiers, and our officers are very kind and attentive. Some of the men complain of the duties they have to perform, but there is no dissatisfaction in our camp—the cause we have taken is of our own choosing.

G. W. Williams,
S. S. Scott,
J. P. Mockler,
J. M. Claumier,
Owen T. Southern,
James D. Campbell,
Thos. C. Wright,
W. T. Estep,
Thos. L. Cox,
P. P. White,
John W. Smith,
This is endorsed by the whole company.
G. W. WILLIAMS.

Complaints of the Discharged Volunteers.

We learn that deep and universal indignation prevails among the discharged volunteers at the way the Government (State we believe) has been "gonging" them in the matter of their pay. Though the pay was no inducement whatever to their volunteering, having been prompted solely by a patriotic impulse to defend the Capital of their country, still, what should really be paid them, and to which they are entitled, they are not disposed to be cheated out of. It seems that they have been charged, and the amount deducted from their pay, with the cost to the Government of their uniforms; that is, uniforms that the Government, by its favoritism, or something worse, had to pay for nearly two thirds more than they were really worth. The soldiers are made to pay the full contract price. Against such treatment as that the discharged volunteers loudly and indignantly protest. These complaints, unless speedily remedied and stopped, will do irreparable mischief to new enlistments, and Government should look to it immediately. Let justice be done to the brave men who so promptly responded to the President's call, and new recruits will not be wanting.—Ct. L-7

The Retreat of the Grand Army—Terrible Scenes.

The New York Tribune's war correspondent thus describes the retreat, written two days after the battle:

Notwithstanding all that I had seen, it seemed incredible that our whole army should melt away in a night, and so I remained at Centerville, trusting that by the morning a sort of reorganization should have taken place, and that our front should still oppose the enemy. At 7 o'clock I started toward the battle-field, but, on reaching a considerable activity, was amazed to find that no vestige of our troops remained, excepting a score or two of struggling fugitives who followed the tracks of those who had gone before. While returning to Centerville a group of rebel Cavalry passed, who looked inquiringly, but did not question. Their conversation turned upon the chances of cutting off the retreat at Fairfax Court House. After seeking Mr. Ward, an artist of New York, who also lingered, I went straight to Fairfax. As we passed the church used as a hospital, the doctors came out, and finding what was the condition of affairs, walked rapidly away. I do not wish to say that they deserted the wounded. They may have returned for aught that I know. The road leading from Centerville to Germantown was filled with marks of the minous retreat. At the outskirts of the village thousands of dollars' worth of property lay wrecked and abandoned. In one field a quantity of powder had been thrown. A woman of apparently humble condition stopped us and asked us if we meant to leave it for the use of the enemy. We explained that we could not well take it with us, upon which she vehemently insisted that it should be blown up before we left. But the experiment of blowing up a thousand pounds of powder was not an agreeable task to set ourselves, and we trusted rather to the rain, which fell heavily, for its destruction. Another woman stood by the roadside with the tears running down her brown cheeks, asking all who passed if they were hungry, and offering them food. "God help you all," she said, as some of the wounded limped by her. We passed now and then groups of disabled men, who had forgotten their injuries in their fear, and had striven to drag themselves along by their companions. Some of them still streamed with blood, and yet would wrench themselves forward with all the power they could command. The destruction of property seemed to have increased at every mile. Baggage wagons were overturned, mules and horses broken in pieces, weapons of every kind cast off. Horses lay dead and dying. Food was heaped about the wayside. Bags of corn and oats were trodden into the ground. Piles of clothing were scattered at all sides. In many places the discarded goods and equipments were ranged breast high, and stood like monuments erected by our own hands to own our shame.

At Fairfax I had hoped to find a rallying place, and could hardly believe that the fight had gone even beyond this. But the village was deserted, excepting by native farmers, who were ransacking the cupboards contents of our baggage wagons, and whose savage language toward the fugitives who sought among them a temporary shelter from the storm. Beyond Fairfax the marks of destruction were more frequent, though the stream of the retreat grew even stronger. Along the main road the flying kept their way in something like a continuous line, dividing only at the turnpike which leads to Arlington, into which some diverged, while others moved on to Alexandria. Three miles from the Long Bridge, I came upon the rear of Blenker's Brigade, Stahl's German Rifles still holding the hindmost position, and the other two regiments, Steingard's and the Garibaldi Guard, moving in order before them. Still in advance of these was the 69th regiment, also intact. But beyond all this was tumult, alarm, and confusion had reached.

I was told that a few regiments beside the three faithful ones of Blenker's Brigade, had come in in fair order; and they were the 2d and 3d Michigan, and the Massachusetts 1st of Richardson's Brigade, I should be glad if it were so. The Massachusetts men were more honorably sacrificed so soon after. But this is their own statement. I did not see them arrayed upon the field to resist the tempest that swept through our ranks, and I am still unware that any part of the army evaded a successful panic, excepting the three regiments whose honest claims to the gratitude of the country I have endeavored to assert.

The secret of that panic will perhaps never be known. All essay to explain it, and all fail. Whether Gen. McDowell did or did not give an order to retreat, I cannot say of my own knowledge. I am assured by one who was with him that he did; and by others that he also failed to preserve his self-control. If this be so, we shall know of it in time, but all we can now be sure of is the afflictive fact of our utter and absolute rout. How nearly one great object of the day had been accomplished may be understood when it is known that Gen. Tyler and Gen. McDowell had actually met. Many who came into battle with Col. Ingraham and Col. Hunter fled by the road over which Gen. Tyler had advanced. In the race from a fancied disaster, all divisions and all regiments are mingled.

There was not even an attempt to cover the retreat of Tyler's division. With Howard's men it was better. Lieut. Drummond's cavalry troops keeping firm line, and protecting the artillery until its abandonment was imperatively ordered. The extent of the disorder was unlimited. Regulars and volunteers shared it alike. A mere fraction of our artillery was saved. Whole batteries were left upon the field, and the cutting off of others was ordered when the guns had already been brought two miles or more from the battle-ground, and were as safe as they would be in New York at this moment. A perfect frenzy was upon almost every man. Some cried piteously to be lifted behind those who rode on horses, and others sought to clamber into wagons, the occupants resisting them with bayonets. All sense of manhood seemed to be forgotten. I hope, and I am sure there were exceptions, but I am speaking of the rule with the mass. Drivers of heavy wagons dashed down the steep road, reckless of the lives they endangered on the way. Even the sentiment of shame had gone. Some of the better men tried to withstand the rush, and cried out against the flying groups, calling them "cowards, patriots, brutes," and reviling them for so degrading themselves, especially when to enemy was near. Insensible to the epithets, the runaways only looked relieved, and sought renewed assurance that their imagined pursuers were not upon them. Every impediment to flight was set aside. Rifles, bayonets, pistols, haversacks, cartridge-boxes, canteens, blankets, belts, and overcoats lined the road. The provisions from the wagons were thrown out, and the tops broken away. All was lost to the agony of a man's army, even its honor.

The agony of this overwhelming disgrace can never be expressed in words, or understood by those who only hear the tale repeated. I believe there were men upon that field who turned their faces to the enemy, and marched to certain death, lest they should share the infamy which their fellows had invited and embraced. The suffering of a hundred deaths would have been as nothing compared with the torture under which the few brave soldiers writhed who were swept along by that mania hurricane of terror.

"BLACK SOFT HATS"—Something new, light and stylish for the Spring 1861.

KEENON & GIBBONS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Attention!

The class which has for its object instruction, both theoretical and practical, in tactics, will meet the following evenings of each week at the armory of the Governor's Guards, at 4 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. A prompt attendance on the part of every member is requested. aug 1-t-w-lw

EDGAR KEENON.....J. L. GIBBONS

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS,

CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.

JUST OPENED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

1025 West-ly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign at the Eagle. A CONERY.

June 1-t-w-lw

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a large assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS

AND

JEWELRY.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

Jan 1-t-w-lw

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER,

Merchant Tailors,

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles. Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank. Jan 3-tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

